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EXAMINER				
MISLEH, JUSTIN P				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2622				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/766,577

Applicant(s)

NAGAI, NORIO

Examiner

JUSTIN P. MISLEH

Art Unit

2622

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 March 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 5 - 7, and 9 - 11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 5 - 7, and 9 - 11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 January 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/C)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed March 4, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
2. Applicant states, "In view of this statement and also from the context of the disclosure in the Kowno reference, the electronic cameras of Kowno having a single focusing lens only records the image of the object magnified by the digital zoom process."
3. Applicant subsequently argues, "In contrast, the image sensing apparatus of the claimed invention of the present application has an image sensing device that senses an image of a subject through a lens having a predetermined focal length, and the recording control unit records 'a full image being sensed by the image sensing device without changing the predetermined focal length,' as recited in claim 1."
4. Finally, Applicant argues, "Miyawaki merely discloses an image sensing apparatus for sensing an image of the subject. In view of this, even assuming that Kowno, Okamura, and Miyawaki can be combined, which Applicant does not admit, Kowno in view of Okamura, and in further view of Miyawaki fails to disclose or suggests the foregoing feature of the present invention."
5. The Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's position. The above-cited feature, now more clearly defined in each independent claim, is taught by Miyawaki et al. (as discussed in the Non-Final rejection mailed December 7, 2007). Applicant has not specifically addressed the above-cited feature in regards to Miyawaki et al.

6. The Examiner maintains Miyawaki et al. teach an image sensing apparatus for sensing an image of a subject and a designating unit for designating an electronic zoom area in the image of the subject. More specifically, Miyawaki et al. teach, as shown in figures 11 – 13, an image sensing apparatus for sensing an image of a subject (101) and a designating unit (104) for designating an electronic zoom area in the image of the subject (see sequence in figure 12). Furthermore, Miyawaki et al. also teach, as shown in figure 14 and as stated in column 13 (lines 18 – 54), that an image corresponding to an image within the electronic zoom area (child image plane) and that the sensed image (total image plane) may be superimposed and recorded in a recording medium (103). Therefore, Miyawaki et al. provides recording on the recording medium (103) image data output from said image sensing device (total image plane) AND image data representing the image with the electronic zoom area (child image plane).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. **Claims 1, 2, and 5 – 7** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kowno et al. (US 2002/0093578 A1) in view of Miyawaki et al. (US 6,522,360 B1).

9. For **Claims 1 and 2**, Kowno et al. disclose, as shown in figures 1, 2, 4, and 8 – 11, an image sensing apparatus (1) and a method of operating thereof comprising:

an image sensing device (CCD 20) for sensing an image of a subject through a lens having a predetermined focal length (see paragraph 185) and outputting image data representing the image of the subject;

a display control unit (CPU 39) for controlling a display unit (LCD 6) in such a manner that the image of the subject represented by the image data output from said image sensing device (CCD 20) will be displayed on a display screen (LCD 6),

a designating unit (Touch Tablet 6A) which allows a user to designate an electronic zoom area (see figures 8 and 9);

a zoom changeover unit (CPU 39) that displays the designated electronic zoom area on an entire display unit (see figure 9);

an electronic zoom device (CPU 39) that allows the user to change magnification of the image of the designated electronic zoom area (see figures 8 – 11) after the designated electronic zoom area is displayed on the entire display unit (see Examiner's note below);

a recording control unit (CPU 39) for recording, on a recording medium (24), image data output from said image sensing device (see paragraph 0070).

The Examiner respectfully notes, Kowno states, "Operation of the zoom button 15 also changes the size of the previously recorded image at the time of displaying such an image ... [then,] by using the touch tablet 6A ... the size of the displayed image at the time of displaying the image can also be changed" (see paragraph 0183). Kowno also states, "at the time of displaying the images, portions of the displayed images to be enlarged can be selected by using the touch tablet 6A" (see paragraph 0159). Additionally, Kowno states, "If the zoom button 15 is operated while a previously recorded image is being displayed on the LCD 6, the displayed

image can be enlarged or reduced ... [in] addition, the magnification of the displayed image can be continuously adjusted in response to the actuation of the zoom button 15" (see paragraph 0126; emphasis added by Examiner).

However, the Examiner acknowledges that although Kwono et al. disclose recording on the recording medium image data output from said image sensing device; Kwono et al. do not disclose where the image data that is recorded includes a non-magnified full image being sensed by the image sensing device, and data indicating position of the electronic zoom area or image data representing the image with the electronic zoom area.

On the other hand, Miyawaki et al. also disclose an image sensing apparatus for sensing an image of a subject and a designating unit for designating an electronic zoom area in the image of the subject. More specifically, Miyawaki et al. teach, as shown in figures 11 – 13, an image sensing apparatus for sensing an image of a subject (101) and a designating unit (104) for designating an electronic zoom area in the image of the subject (see sequence in figure 12). Furthermore, Miyawaki et al. also teach, as shown in figure 14 and as stated in column 13 (lines 18 – 54), that an image corresponding to an image within the electronic zoom area (child image plane) and that the sensed image (total image plane) may be superimposed and recorded in a recording medium (103). Therefore, Miyawaki et al. provides recording on the recording medium (103) image data output from said image sensing device (total image plane) AND image data representing the image with the electronic zoom area (child image plane).

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art have recording on the recording medium image data output from said image sensing device and image data representing the image with the electronic zoom area, as

taught by Miyawaki et al., in the image sensing apparatus, disclosed by Kowno et al. in view of Okamura, for the advantage of *providing a user perspective on the accuracy of user instructed image composition* (see column 14, lines 30 – 39, of Miyawaki et al.).

10. As for **Claim 5**, Kowno et al. disclose, as shown in figure 1, wherein said apparatus is a digital still camera (1).

11. As for **Claim 6**, Kowno et al. disclose, as stated in paragraphs 183 and 185, wherein said designating unit (Touch Tablet 6A) is a zoom-area designating switch of said digital still camera (1).

As shown in figure 2, the touch tablet (6A) is a part of the digital still camera (1). As stated in paragraphs 183 and 185, the touch tablet (6A) is used for designating the electronic zoom area on the image captured by the camera (1). Accordingly, the Examiner considers the touch table (6A) to be a zoom-area designating switch.

12. As for **Claim 7**, Kowno et al. disclose, as stated in paragraphs 50 and 157, wherein the electronic zoom device electronically magnifies the image in the designated zoom area by changing a downsampling ratio (“thinning”).

13. **Claims 9 – 11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kowno et al. (US 2002/0093578 A1) in view of Miyawaki et al. (US 6,522,360 B1) in further view of Okamura (US 6,788,345 B1).

14. For **Claim 9**, Kowno et al. disclose, as shown in figures 1, 2, 4, and 8 – 11, an image sensing apparatus (1) and a method of operating thereof comprising:

an image sensing device (CCD 20) for sensing an image of a subject through a lens having a predetermined focal length (see paragraph 185) and outputting image data representing the image of the subject;

a display unit (LCD 6) for displaying the image of the subject represented by the image data;

a designating unit (Touch Tablet 6A) which allows a user to designate an electronic zoom area on an entire display unit (see figures 8 and 9);

a zoom changeover unit (CPU 39) that displays the designated electronic zoom area on an entire display unit (see figure 9);

an electronic zoom device (CPU 39) that allows the user to change magnification of the image of the designated electronic zoom area (see figures 8 – 11; see Examiner's note below);

a light-emission control unit (Strobe Driving Circuit 37) for controlling a strobe light-emission device (Strobe 4); and

a recording control unit (CPU 39) for recording, on a recording medium (24), image data output from said image sensing device (see paragraph 0070).

The Examiner respectfully notes, Kowno states, "Operation of the zoom button 15 also changes the size of the previously recorded image at the time of displaying such an image ... [then,] by using the touch tablet 6A ... the size of the displayed image at the time of displaying the image can also be changed" (see paragraph 0183). Kowno also states, "at the time of displaying the images, portions of the displayed images to be enlarged can be selected by using the touch tablet 6A" (see paragraph 0159). Additionally, Kowno states, "If the zoom button 15 is operated while a previously recorded image is being displayed on the LCD 6, the displayed

image can be enlarged or reduced ... [in] addition, the magnification of the displayed image can be continuously adjusted in response to the actuation of the zoom button 15" (see paragraph 0126; emphasis added by Examiner).

However, the Examiner acknowledges that although Kwono et al. disclose recording on the recording medium image data output from said image sensing device; Kwono et al. do not disclose where the image data that is recorded includes a non-magnified full image being sensed by the image sensing device, and data indicating position of the electronic zoom area or image data representing the image with the electronic zoom area.

On the other hand, Miyawaki et al. also disclose an image sensing apparatus for sensing an image of a subject and a designating unit for designating an electronic zoom area in the image of the subject. More specifically, Miyawaki et al. teach, as shown in figures 11 – 13, an image sensing apparatus for sensing an image of a subject (101) and a designating unit (104) for designating an electronic zoom area in the image of the subject (see sequence in figure 12). Furthermore, Miyawaki et al. also teach, as shown in figure 14 and as stated in column 13 (lines 18 – 54), that an image corresponding to an image within the electronic zoom area (child image plane) and that the sensed image (total image plane) may be superimposed and recorded in a recording medium (103). Therefore, Miyawaki et al. provides recording on the recording medium (103) image data output from said image sensing device (total image plane) AND image data representing the image with the electronic zoom area (child image plane).

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art have recording on the recording medium image data output from said image sensing device and image data representing the image with the electronic zoom area, as

taught by Miyawaki et al., in the image sensing apparatus, disclosed by Kowno et al. in view of Okamura, for the advantage of *providing a user perspective on the accuracy of user instructed image composition* (see column 14, lines 30 – 39, of Miyawaki et al.).

However, Kowno et al. only teach illuminating an entire sensed image, which fully encompasses illuminating a part of the subject that corresponds to an image within the electronic zoom area in the entire sensed image and Miyawaki et al. is silent with respect to illuminating. Therefore, Kowno et al. in view of Miyawaki et al. do not specifically disclose a light-emission control unit that is for controlling a strobe light-emission device in such a manner that the strobe light-emission device illuminates precisely a position of a subject that corresponds to the center point of the designated electronic zoom area.

In analogous art, Okamura also disclose an image sensing apparatus and a method of operating thereof including designating a zoom feature. More specifically, Okamura teaches, as shown in figures 1 and 2 and as stated in columns 3 (lines 1 – 5, 34 – 45, and 62 – 67) and 4 (lines 1 – 20), an image sensing apparatus including a zoom switch (113) such that when the zoom switch (113) is operated, a zoom lens (102) is moved accordingly, wherein a flash control device (109), also included in the image sensing apparatus, controls an angle of illumination of the flash (110) to correspond to a zoomed sensed image. Moreover, Okamura “controls the illuminating angle of the flash device 110 according to the magnification varying information.” Therefore, Okamura provides said light control unit changing a light emitting angle of the strobe light-emission device based on the zoomed image, as claimed. The Examiner respectfully notes that since the test for obviousness is what the combined teachings of the references would have

suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art, it is irrelevant whether or not the zooming performed by Okamura is an optical zoom or an electronic zoom.

Hence, at the time the invention was made it also would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have changed a light emitting angle of the strobe light-emission device based on the electronically magnified image (as suggested by Okamura) in the image sensing apparatus and corresponding method (taught in combination of Kowno et al. in view of Miyawaki et al.) for the advantage of *“taking a shot of an object with an adequate amount of exposure”* (see column 1, lines 20 – 22, of Okamura).

15. As for **Claim 10**, Kowno et al. disclose, as stated in paragraphs 50 and 157, wherein the electronic zoom device electronically magnifies the image in the designated zoom area by changing a downsampling ratio (“thinning”).

16. As for **Claim 11**, Kwon et al. disclose a light-emission control unit (Strobe Driving Circuit 37) for controlling a strobe light-emission device (Strobe 4); however, Kwon et al. only teach illuminating an entire sensed image, which fully encompasses illuminating a part of the subject that corresponds to an image within the electronic zoom area in the entire sensed image. Furthermore, Miyawaki et al. is silent with respect to illuminating. Therefore, Kwon et al. in view of Miyawaki et al. do not specifically disclose a light-emission control unit that is for controlling a strobe light-emission device in such a manner that the strobe light-emission device illuminates precisely a position of a subject that corresponds to the center point of the designated electronic zoom area.

Although, in analogous art, Okamura also disclose an image sensing apparatus and a method of operating thereof including designating a zoom feature. More specifically, Okamura

Art Unit: 2622

teaches, as shown in figures 1 and 2 and as stated in columns 3 (lines 1 – 5, 34 – 45, and 62 – 67) and 4 (lines 1 – 20), an image sensing apparatus including a zoom switch (113) such that when the zoom switch (113) is operated, a zoom lens (102) is moved accordingly, wherein a flash control device (109), also included in the image sensing apparatus, controls an angle of illumination of the flash (110) to correspond to a zoomed sensed image. Moreover, Okamura “controls the illuminating angle of the flash device 110 according to the magnification varying information.” Therefore, Okamura provides said light control unit changing a light emitting angle of the strobe light-emission device based on the zoomed image, as claimed. The Examiner respectfully notes that since the test for obviousness is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art, it is irrelevant whether or not the zooming performed by Okamura is an optical zoom or an electronic zoom.

Hence, at the time the invention was made it also would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have changed a light emitting angle of the strobe light-emission device based on the electronically magnified image (as suggested by Okamura) in the image sensing apparatus and corresponding method (taught in combination of Kowno et al. in view of Miyawaki et al.) for the advantage of “*taking a shot of an object with an adequate amount of exposure*” (see column 1, lines 20 – 22, of Okamura).

Conclusion

17. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

18. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Justin P Misleh whose telephone number is 571.272.7313. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Lin Ye can be reached on 571.272.7372. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571.273.8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

**/Justin P. Misleh/
Examiner, GAU 2622
April 25, 2008**